

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 33.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 894.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Brushes, Window Glass,
French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—

Fine Brandy and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable

lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—

Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery hardware, candles, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the Mercantile Business, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is Smith, Baird & Co.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of

Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms

and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus,

Guitars, and a number of Vi-

olins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.

J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receipting, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,

IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE

11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Wardy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five foot eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerable well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches.

Dr. Hardy, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, { A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Di-

apason Grand Pianos; Hallett, Davis

& Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos;

Chickering's, Travers' and other best maker's

Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand, a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' arti-

cles, Hair, Nail and Tooth

Brushes, Fine Soaps, Co-

logne Water, Hair

Oils, Extracts,

&c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the selection of his stock, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured that the quality and prices of his goods cannot fail to render satisfaction to all.

Physicians prescriptions accurately compounded at all hours.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Pins, caps, and other styles, compose a part of the largest stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just received, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpaca, prints, muslins, lawn of every color, barages, delains, silk tulle, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizets; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, Jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgraves, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session. Applications for admission, &c.; should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,

Saw Mills of every variety,

Mining Machinery and Pumps,

Grist and Flour Mills, complete,

Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,

Rice field Pumps and Engines,

Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,

Rice Thrashers,

Shingle Machines,

Shafting Hangers and Pulleys,

Cotton Gins and Gearing,

Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns, Brass " " " "

Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,

Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,

Blacksmith work of all kinds,

Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may be ordered shall be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out shall be more favorably delivered in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN. tf

October 15.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte, convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping public houses at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two-story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

\$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3

Children.

The two eldest boys are mulattoes; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negroes, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of

SMITH & McDOWELL

[From the Charleston Standard.]

Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER MAYPENNY.

Through the efforts of our Washington correspondent we are favored with the report on Indian affairs of Commissioner Maypenny, to the Secretary of the Interior. Its great length precludes the possibility of its full publication, but we will indicate the important parts of information contained in it.

The report includes a review of all the most considerable of the numerous tribes of Indians in the United States, and its territories—their social condition, their relations to the government, the treaties which have lately been effected and what have been their results, and what further treaties are proposed, and in negotiation. The New York tribes—the remnants of the old six nations—have made some improvements in civilization, and have ceased in a great degree from the differences which have been at work to distract them. The conventional arrangements deemed necessary with the Indians in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin have very generally been entered into with a proper spirit, and in the latter State with a very marked degree of advancement in their condition. We copy the following portion of the report in relation to some of the tribes, around whose history hangs considerable of interest:

The Sioux of Minnesota consist of four bands of the great Dacotah family—the Meda-wakan-toan, Wahpay-koo-tah, Se-se-toan and Wah-pay-toan; the great body of whom are now concentrated on their reservation on the Upper Minnesota river. A small portion of the first yet linger about their former homes below, but it is expected they will soon be induced to join and quietly settle down with their brethren. A more orderly and peaceful spirit is beginning to prevail among these people. There has been but one case reported of depredations committed by any of them, and but one difficulty with the Chippewas which was occasioned by the misconduct of a party of the latter. It is gratifying to believe that the arrangements with both these tribes, respecting their location and concentration, and for their future management and control, will effectually tend to put an end to the hostile and bloody collisions between them, heretofore so frequent occurrence.

The Agent appointed for the Blackfeet and other wild tribes in their region of country, accompanied the expedition sent up the Missouri River, to hold a council with those Indians, and at the last accounts had reached his destination at Fort Benton.

The Indians of the Upper Missouri Agency consist of eight different bands of the Sioux or Dacotah tribes, the Gros Ventres of the Missouri, the Mandans, the Arikarres, the Assinaboines and the Crows. They claim, and particularly occupy, an immense region of country between the Platte and Missouri rivers, which is said to be generally of a desert and sterile character. Some of them cultivate small patches of arable land, where they can find it, but their subsistence is derived chiefly from the chase, and from roots and a few species of wild fruits and berries found in that region. The supplies thus obtained are so scanty that they are frequently reduced to extreme destitution, and even starvation; and it is difficult to perceive how they are to exist, unless some arrangement can be made by which resources of sustenance can be developed for them, or it is supplied to them directly by the Government.

The country above the Ayoway not being satisfactory to the Omaha Indians, and in the judgment of the Department, under the circumstances, not suitable for them, they were assigned a reservation for a permanent home at the "Black Bird Hills," in Nebraska Territory, to which they removed in the month of May last. While on their way to the Plains on the summer hunt, a party of Sioux attacked them, and among others, killed Fontenelle, the principal chief. Omahas fled towards the Missouri, and have since been unwilling to return to their reservation. In view of all the circumstances, their agent has been instructed to permit them to remain in a suitable location, west of Bellevue, until next spring; but to impress upon them the absolute necessity of a return at that time to their reservation. Arrangements have been made for the erection of school buildings, the breaking of land and other improvements, on their reserve; and a saw mill will be erected thereon next season, and all needful steps taken to place within the reach of these Indians advantages of all the liberal provisions made by treaty for their improvement and comfort.

The Pawnees recently informed their agent that they desired to treat with the government, and to sell their country; and it is also understood that the Poncas are anxious to make some treaty arrangements. The Ioways and Missouri Sacs and Foxes have, during the past year, manifested some interest in agricultural pursuits, and otherwise improved in their habits and disposition, but many of them are still unwilling to avail themselves of the facilities afforded for the education of their children. It is said that the circumstances by which the Delaware Indians have been surrounded since the organization of the territory of Kansas, and the trespasses upon their rights, and other irregularities of their new neighbors, have not been such as to impress them very favorably with our civilization. They have, generally, however, applied themselves to agricultural pursuits and have realized a supply of food for the year. The agents for the Shawnees and Wyandotts report "that they have enjoyed, during the last

twelve months, almost uninterrupted prosperity, and they are now rejoicing in an abundant return from the toils and labors of the husbandman." These are the most civilized tribes of the Central Superintendency; many of them being educated and sufficiently advanced to appreciate and desire to be invested with the privileges and duties of citizens of the United States.

The Pottawatomies and Sacs and Foxes, of the Mississippi, though greatly diminished in numbers, are the two most populous of the emigrated tribes on the frontier, within the central superintendency. They have for many years been in the receipt of large annuities, but owing chiefly to the means of profligacy and vice which has been afforded them, they have made no special improvement. The moral as well as physical condition of the confederated bands of Kaskaskies and Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and the Miami, constituting the Osage River agency, has improved within the last year. A vigorous temperance reformation has been set on foot, in which several of the principal men of the Miami are active and zealous instruments. The Kaw or Kansas tribes of Indians, residing within the Council Grove Agency, in consequence of their proximity

British and American Affairs.

Considerate men, in all parts of the country, regard the present differences with Great Britain in a very grave light, and see that it would not be difficult for parties bent on mischief, to stir up a national quarrel upon them. The anxiety thus created, has given currency to statements which very much aggravate the conditions of the disagreement. The most current of these is a rumor that it has been determined to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain. Even if this were true, it by no means involves the consequence of war. It would be a civil, and not a military crisis. It would force a more expeditious, or more sure, means of settlement. It would probably lead to a submission of the questions to the arbitration of an umpire.

But this is not the truth, as we are assured by the Washington Union. All that the Administration has done, has been to request the recall of the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, and of those British Consuls who have been proved to have directly shared in the attempts to enlist soldiers in the United States. We are sorry for Mr. Crampton. He seems to be a man of excellent intentions, but whose zeal (for advancement) has overborne his discretion. In present circumstances, there seems a well grounded demand for a representative from Great Britain who shall feel more easy in his position, and less moved by the incontinent ambition to be always beating up for recruits.

But, in itself, this matter of enlisting soldiers could never have raised a serious question of the dissolution of the bonds of peace between the two countries. It would have been a ripple, not a tempest, on the sea that at once divides and unites us, if there had not been other sources of dissatisfaction and distrust, underlying and supervening.

We believe that at one time the British Government entertained the hope that the United States would join the Western Alliance against Russia. It was a most insane hope, but it was nevertheless indulged, and the utter defeat of it caused some exasperation. On the other side, there were nearly simultaneous declarations of the British and French Governments, that the Alliance was intended to regulate not only the affairs of the East, but of the West, and it was accompanied by the insulting comment of the London Times, that the British navy could summer in the Baltic, and winter in the Gulf of Mexico. These things produced a corresponding exasperation on this side.

There have since supervened three obstacles to the smoothing of these roughened points of temper between the two countries. 1. The accession of Lord Palmerston to the head of the British Ministry, a man who especially hates the United States; who has always been passionately devoted to the cause of those two dirty little savages, (father and son,) the so-called Kings of the Mosquitoes, and who has a born genius for discord and hot war.

2. The share which certain American rowdies have taken in the late civil war in Nicaragua, which has resulted, for the moment at least, in the possession of that State by Walker and his men, has doubtless been construed by our enemies as the beginning of an attempt on the part of the United States to take possession of that country.

3. The disorganization of Congress has encouraged foreign nations to look upon us (and with justice) as a Confederacy falling into decline by incurable domestic dissensions.

We merely state the case; but we do not believe that Lord Palmerston, or his brother filibuster, Col. Walker, or his good allies, the Northern Abolitionists, will be permitted to blast the commerce of the world, and drive England and the United States into a war.

[Charleston Mercury.]

Our Relations with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

Amid many conflicting statements, authentic information warrants the following assertions:

Mr. Crampton's recall has been demanded, and the exequators of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati will be revoked.

Mr. Buchanan has not and will not be recalled, unless at his own request.

No special message relative to foreign affairs has been contemplated to either House of Congress, much less been a subject of Cabinet consultation.

Mr. Boyce's resolution to-day was not submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was his independent proposition.

Negotiations between Great Britain and the United States are still open, despatches having been sent out by the last steamer.

Nothing has transpired since the President's message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

Further by the Africa.

New York, January 23.

Russia's answer will not arrive before the 10th. It is expected to contain neither positive assent or dissent; probably she will make counter proposals to be settled by a conference. The feeling in France and England is still warlike. Russia continues incessant preparations for war. The French blew up the Sebastopol docks on the 22d.

The conference on the Danish Sound Dues is indefinitely postponed.

Berlin papers speak favorably of the disposition of the Czar to consider the propositions of the Allies.

Advices from Asia state that the Russian army at Kars was occupying, in small detachments, for fortifications at Schanly Dagh. The Russians had collected large stores at Geni Keri village, on the road to Erzerum. They were apprehensive, also, of an attack on Kars by Selim Pacha, who was encamped in the mountains. The Russians will probably not attack Erzerum, in consequence of the exhaustion of their troops and the bad condition of the road.

Advices from the Crimea to the 25th ult. state that the Russians had increased the fortifications over Ankerken, and unmasked new batteries on the left of the Tchernay. Marshal Pelissier remains in the Crimea, and General Marmora acts as his proxy at the Council of War. Omar Pacha was unpopular in Constantinople, in consequence of the fall of Kars. The Council of War at Constantinople was directing all its efforts towards the defence of Erzerum and Trebizonde.

The general council at Petersburg was principally engaged on the question of fortifying the strategic points of the Empire. The fortifications at Kiew will be finished before the close of the winter. The railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg will be protected by redoubts at intervals, and each will be occupied by a battalion of militia.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Gen. Walker--Central America.

The subjoined interesting extracts are from a letter written by an American officer at Nicaragua to his friend in Washington, dated,

St. Juan, January 3, 1856.

"As you see, we have got down into the disputed territory, and our ears are filled with the excited rumors which grow out of the strange events of the last year. They remind one of the days of the Spanish conquistadores, when a handful of resolute men marched upon nations and subdued them to their rule.

"Walker is here the object which fills every eye, and is perhaps entitled to the distinction. He is now the undisputed master of Nicaragua, and, if he listened to the seductive invitations from the parties in the adjacent States who wish to reconstruct the Central American Republic, he might be master of Central America. He now has as many fighting men as he wants, and proclaims that he wants only emigrant settlers for the farms, promising each man some two or three hundred acres of public land. Walker seems to have acted with great prudence.

He came on the invitation of the Democratic party of Nicaragua to assist to regain power, to enable it to free and then to tranquilize the country. Beating the opposing party and obtaining possession of the capital, he formed a government of the heads of both the old parties, and appears thus to have appeased their strifes and entirely to have suppressed domestic warfare. The Government of Rivas, the new President, is now acknowledged by the country; and the people look with hope to the future for a repose from civil war never before secured to them. This seems to be the actual condition of affairs, so far as I can learn from various authorities.

"The Mosquito business is much the more complicated of the two, and most interesting to the United States. The British assert the protectorate claimed before and since the treaty, which our people thought the treaty had extinguished, and her officers must execute it if occasion requires them to act. The treaty, as construed by them, confirms the protectorate, and the Admiral has his orders, and he has given them to his subordinates. We have two gun brigades lying near us, and when the 'Osprey' steamer came in two or three days since, the senior officer took the occasion to make his instructions known to the Com. P., which were to the effect that arms and armed men and warlike stores would not be suffered to land at Greytown, &c. A strong British force is always here or close by, and the practical exercise of the disputed protectorate is not far off, now that the West India squadron is so largely increased. You may confidently look out for trouble in this quarter.

"Our Government has adopted its policy, and we must carry it out at all events; but it appears to me that Walker furnishes the only solution to the Mosquito difficulty. If he should be strengthened by our people getting access to Nicaragua, in a year or two Mosquito will drop into her natural position as an integral portion of either Nicaragua or Costa Rica. Opinion and necessity will do it without a quarrel. The assumed protectorate cannot stand against the wishes of the Mosquito people, as well as against the interests of Central America and the United States. England could not insist under such a condition of affairs. No one but his Majesty Augustus Fitzclarence Bumbo and his two keepers relish it now, and Bumbo, I hear, would gladly escape.

"I should not close without saying a word about the country. It is superb—the soil of prodigious and unfailing fertility. The few planters I have seen look healthy, as do the agents and servants of the Transit Company. Had we forced labor in Nicaragua, it would soon surpass the most favored portion of the Mississippi valley. I do not know if free labor can cultivate the valuable staples. No one here will work for less than one dollar per day, and you will know better than I can say, whether the markets will compensate for products raised at such a price for labor.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.

Advices have been received in this city from Kickapoo, announcing that a conflict had taken place at Easton between a company from Lawrence, under Capt. Brown, and the Kickapoo Rangers. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. Many persons were flocking into Easton. The disturbance was supposed to have originated at the election of the 15th ult.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Memphis, Tenn., January 17.

Mr. R. A. Williamson, superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, was accidentally killed here to-day.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, January, 14.

The liquor store of W. B. Sparks, on Columbia street, in this city, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The building subsequently fell, burying four firemen in the ruins. Three of them were rescued without serious injury, but the fourth, named William Videll, was killed.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Mexican government has formally claimed indemnification for depredations committed by an armed body of Texans last fall.

New York, January 18.—The steamship Cabawba has arrived at this port with advices from Havana to the 13th inst. It was reported that one of Santa Anna's Agents had gone to Mexico to observe the condition of political affairs in that country. The advices from Mexico are gloomy.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

New York, January 18, 1856.

The ship *St. Dennis*, from this port, for Havre, foundered at sea on the 5th inst.—The Captain, second mate, three cabin passengers, and part of the crew, thirty in all, were lost.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 31, 1856.

MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a large number of the people are dissatisfied by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate—Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) that the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly setting forth the purpose of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read these times and ratified in General Assembly, this 31st day of February, 1856.

SAM'L R. HILL, Speaker of the House of Commons.

WARREN WINSLOW, Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina.

Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this Proclamation making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great [L.S.] seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PELASEY COWDER, Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington Union of Saturday says that no such question as the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain has been before the Cabinet, but that our relations with that government are certainly delicate, and perhaps critical. The Union adds: "Whilst we do desire by this correction to avoid any unfounded apprehensions of an impending difficulty with Great Britain, we cannot deny that there are serious questions of difference between the two governments which ought to be thoughtfully considered by those members of Congress who are obstructing the organization of the House."

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.—The Directors met in Salisbury on the 17th inst. The Herald says the Western extension has become a fixed fact, Messrs Shaver & Simonton having commenced work on the Salisbury end of the road on Monday last with a force of 100 hands.

Last week, says the Greensborough Patriot, only two miles of the North Carolina Railroad remained unfinished. It was hoped the gaps in the road would be filled up this week.

THE COLD.—The Yadkin River is frozen entirely across, which has not been the case before in twenty years.

A Postoffice has been established at "York's Collegiate Institute, Alexander County," N. C.

Canada has now 3,400 miles of telegraph wire in operation.

CONGRESS.—No Speaker yet. A few days since Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate, withdrew from the contest, and peremptorily refused to permit his name to be longer used. The Democratic party then nominated the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, a gentleman eminently qualified for the station. The nigger Republicans are still voting for Banks. We hope to hear that Mr. Orr is elected, which he will be if Southern K. N.'s are true to their section.

A GOOD BID.

The Know Nothing papers at the South can find no objection to the matter of Gen. Pierce's late Message. The doctrines he advocates, particularly upon the slavery question, cannot be objected to. But they must object, or they would have nothing to write about. What then do they do? A very good Message, say they—sound, constitutional and conservative, but Pierce had a bad, selfish motive in writing it. It contains a just and withering rebuke for the men of his own section, who compose a majority of the voters in the nation, for their fanatical attacks upon the South. It is a bold, defiant, truthful exposure of the wrongs inflicted upon the South, and a vindication of the constitutional rights of the weaker section of the Union. All this they admit; but, say they, it was written and published with a view to securing the support of Southern men for the nomination of the next Democratic National Convention. It is a bid for the Presidency, say they. Very well—it is a very good bid—a much better bid than we are likely to have from any Northern or Southern Know Nothing. The fact is, Pierce and the Democratic party have been in the habit of making good bids for Southern support, and have paid up those bids in conservative, constitutional, Southern Rights policy. They bid for Southern support in admitting Louisiana, Florida and Texas, and they got it. They bid for Southern support when they sustained the Mexican war against domestic and foreign intriguers and traitors, and they got it. They bid for Southern support when they passed the Fugitive Slave Law, in the face of the opposition of the present Northern leaders of Know Nothingism, and they got it. They bid for Southern support when they repealed the odious Missouri restriction and opened all the public territories to the property of the slave holder, and they got it. And now, last and best of all, Gen. Pierce has come forward, in dignified, eloquent and statesmanlike terms, recognised our rights, rebuked our assailants, and planting himself upon the rock of the constitution, has done us simple justice. This, say the Know Nothings, is his bid for Southern support. Is it? We say again it is a good bid. Come, then, Southern brethren, all, let us reason together and take this bid. It is better than the Know Nothings will offer us. They grope in darkness, and confess they know nothing. The light of truth and the constitution blinds them like the sun of noon does an owl. No wonder they cannot understand Frank Pierce's bid for Southern support in its right spirit.—It is a good bid, let us accept it and support him.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We learn from the Goldsboro' Tribune that a fatal affray occurred at Chapel Hill on Sunday night the 20th inst. between Mr. Reid a Law Student and a man by the name of Check, living in the Village of Chapel Hill. It seems that Check raised a chair to strike Reid, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired three balls into Check, killing him instantly. Mr. Reid was arrested and gave bail in \$2,500.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The following timely suggestions from the Richmond Enquirer cannot be too extensively copied:

"The democracy is now one determined, compact, and national party. Sectional feuds and sectional feelings are obliterated and forgotten. It is the party of the constitution and the country—the only sheet-anchor of hope to the conservative and patriotic. Let us endeavor to preserve its unity and integrity, not divide it by discussions as to the superior claims of the North or the South to the next presidency. The democratic party knows no North, no South. It recognizes no sectional, no personal, claim to the presidency. When the nominating convention meets let it select its candidate with sole reference to the good of the country. Let us excite as little personal or sectional prejudice in the mean time as possible, so that we may conduct the canvass with the same zeal, devotedness, and harmony that we now practise. If the friends of the many distinguished men who have been suggested as candidates present their claims, let them do so without disparaging the merits or claims of others.—Above all things, however, let us avoid raising the sectional question of the claims of North or South to the office. The office belongs to the country, not to sections. Get the right man, and he will be sure to do equal justice to all sections."

The Wilmington Herald notes the arrival there of the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of North Carolina, for the purpose of making that town his place of residence.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—All efforts to effect a union between the hards and softs having failed, the latter have held another meeting of their State Convention, adopted pro-slavery resolutions, and elected a full State delegation to the National Convention. As the hards have already done likewise, the State will have two rival delegations, contesting the honor of representing it. John Van Buren has been thrown overboard, and his name is not among the soft State delegates.

The Vicksburg and Texas Rail Road, now in progress, does not vary three miles from an air line, throughout its entire length, which is 190 miles.

The Blair County (Pa.) Whig hoists the name of Wm. H. Seward as its candidate for President.

LAW REFORM.

The subject embraced in the heading of this article is now creating considerable interest and excitement in our sister State of Tennessee. The progress of invention and discovery during the present century have not been more wonderful for their number, variety and practical usefulness, than for their signal development of new agencies and unthought of sources for the material comfort and wealth of mankind. Thus they have conferred a direct, positive and appreciable benefit upon the substantial every day interests of individual and social man. And an equally happy result has been indirectly attained by stimulating the mental energy of our people to a careful and critical examination of a class of subjects hitherto regarded—because consecrated by time and tradition—as above and beyond that spirit of progress which has pervaded every department of life.

Among these the constitution of our courts of justice, and the modes of procedure therein, have exercised the best intellects in the land in devising meliorations and amendments for the system which we have lived under since our Independence was declared. In New York, Missouri, Texas, Kentucky, and perhaps other States, the principles upon which their State Courts are constituted, and their mode of practice, differ materially from that which exists here and which we derived from the mother country. We do not profess much knowledge of law—certainly not enough to express a reliable judgment upon the relative merits of the details of these new systems, as compared with that under which we live; but there are some fundamental differences between the two which any man of observation and ordinary sense can understand as thoroughly and see the advantage of as forcibly as the most learned Judge upon the bench.

Under the new system all distinctions between Courts of Law and Courts of Equity are abolished, and we think very properly.—Instances need not be multiplied to show a reader who has had any experience in the working of our judicial system that the distinction between legal and equitable rights, legal and equitable interests, and legal and equitable remedies and reliefs, is practically an absurdity. More especially is this true when, as in this State, the same man exists for a part of the week as a Court of Law and for the remainder of the week as a Court of Equity. Expounding for half of one Court week one system of jurisprudence, and for the next half, by some magical transformation created an entirely different tribunal, determining disputes and controversies upon totally different principles and in a totally different manner. The necessity of all this we never could understand, and the reason assigned for its continuance—because it has been long established—might just as well prevent the cutting out an old sore or drawing a decayed tooth.

The administration of justice ought to be expeditious, certain and simple. It is anything else in this State. It moves at a snail's pace. Its final result may be as easily guessed as that of a cock fight or a quarter race, and it is so encumbered with technicalities, senseless forms, and antiquated nonsense, that right and honesty seldom escape unharmed from its intricate labyrinths. Much of this want of expedition, certainty and simplicity, is attributable to the merely arbitrary distinction alluded to above, of Courts of Law and Courts of Equity. Abolish this—dispense justice according to one system of jurisprudence, and proceed as they do in other States by a simple petition and answer, under oath, and we will have accomplished much in the right direction towards the reformation of the evils under which we live.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The following pertinent remarks from the Louisiana Courier cannot be too carefully read or too warmly commended:

"Americans shall rule America." We repeat it, they shall rule. America shall be governed by her own free and enlightened native and adopted sons. No band of secret conspirators shall shape our action, fix our laws, nominate our legislatures, our executives, and our judges.

"The free, outspoken voice of right-thinking, virtuous patriotic men shall continue to shape the opinions of voters, and those voters shall continue to give their suffrages as they choose, untrammelled by illegal pledges, unwavering by any power, secret or open.—Americans shall rule America, and not a few demagogues, by means of the machinery of a secret officer-disturbing cabal; American voters, and not a few clergies, councils, or lodges of political hypocrites, shall rule the republic. It matters little whether a tyrannical dictate comes from a foreign or domestic tyrant; Americans will not obey it. Echo the watchword, ye Buntings, until you are hoarse, and hear from democrats the loud and long refrain: Our country shall continue to be governed by her rightful citizens, whose welfare is most at stake, whether they are Americans by birth or choice; and as Americans rule themselves they will know precisely what value to set on secret, proscriptive and fanatical conclaves."

CONSUMMATED AT LAST.—It is said that the long talked of alliance between Spain and the Western powers has been formally consummated, the former binding herself to send to the field from 10,000 to 20,000 in the spring, and the latter to protect Spanish interests, particularly Cuba.

PEN AND SCISSORS.

—Hon. T. L. Clingman will please accept our thanks for various public papers.

—The Washington Union advocates the resignation of all the members of the House of Representatives, on the idea that an organization is impossible under present circumstances.

—The following table is believed to exhibit correctly the total population of the globe:

Africa,	100,000,000
America,	57,705,882
Asia,	626,000,000
Australia,	1,445,000
Europe,	263,517,521
Polynesia,	1,500,000
Total,	1,050,169,403

—Gen. Daniel Wallace has resigned the Presidency of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad. John L. Young, of Union, takes his place.

—The Baltimore Republican states that on the night of Wednesday, the 9th inst., eleven children were frozen to death in a shanty in the suburbs of that city. The bereaved mother of the eleven little ones survived, tho' much injured by the cold. The father, a poor drunkard, had deserted the family.

—Mr. A. B. Small, Democrat, has been elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, Register for the Eastern District of that State.

—On the 14th inst., in Anderson District, S. C., four men killed 102 rabbits in a few hours.

—A bill has been introduced into the Alabama Legislature, giving to each California emigrant twenty five dollars.

—Maj. Thomas Claiborne died at Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th inst., aged 76 years. He was a prominent member of Congress during President Monroe's administration, and an officer in the Creek war, under Gen. Jackson.

—Mr. Hartwell, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, trotted his mare, Nelly Bly, in a common sleigh, with 360 pounds weight, 6 miles and 152 rods, in 25 minutes and 8 seconds, winning \$100.

—A man named Thomas, aged 75 years, reputed to be wealthy and of high social position in Washington county, Pa., has been convicted at Pittsburg, of forging a promissory note for \$465.

—The Democratic Convention of Alabama have adopted the Georgia Platform, and instructed their delegates, in case the National Convention fails to adopt one its equivalent, to retire from that body. President Pierce is endorsed and earnestly recommended for renomination.

—The Wilmington Journal says the Know Nothing District Convention which was to have been held there a few days since, turned out to be a failure. The brethren were not on hand. They are going to try it again next month.

—Australia appears to be suffering under the same reverses which California experienced about a year ago. At the last accounts the officially declared insolvencies and rumored failures of many mercantile firms, had caused a serious depression in almost all mercantile departments.

—In Cincinnati and other large cities, arrangements are being made to celebrate the 22d of February in a style worthy of the occasion of which it is the anniversary.

—The St. Louis Republican, of the 10th instant, states that the cold in that vicinity is intense, and that large portions of stock were perishing for want of water.

—The Hillsboro' Recorder says that they have had the longest spell of sleighing weather there that was ever known by "the oldest inhabitant."

—The city of Nacogdoches, Texas, was visited on the 30th ult. with a destructive fire, which consumed twenty five thousand dollars worth of property.

—Ex-Governor Bigler, Democrat, was on the 14th elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

—Edward Norton, tried at Trenton, N. J., on a charge of burglary, recently, was convicted on thirteen indictments, which, if sentenced to the full extent of the law, would cover 130 years in the State prison.

—The Hon. John H. Clifford has been elected Attorney General of Massachusetts by the Legislature.

—Thirty seven thousand seven hundred and seventy hogs, and two thousand two hundred and fifteen mules, have passed thro' this place since the first of September last, on their way to market.

—Dr. Whiteford Smith has accepted the Professorship in Wofford College, to which he was elected at the last annual meeting of the South Carolina Conference.

—Wm. F. Davidson, anti Know Nothing, has been elected Intendant of Charlotte.

—The Rockingham (Va.) Register comes out in favor of R. M. T. Hunter for the Presidency.

—Horace Mann, in a speech recently delivered by him, says that "a dying miser will pinch a dime until the eagle upon it screams."

—A little boy was asked what meekness was, replied: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

Duelling.

Duelling is a flagrant vice. Every man should discountenance it. No true Christian will encourage it. It contains more wicked elements than any other vice. If we succeed in contributing the least mite to the correction of a vicious sentiment, we shall have accomplished good.

1. *Duelling is Malicious.*—It is conceived in hatred and shaped in revenge. Malice is the spirit of Satan; and yet an exhibition of this spirit is thought to be, under certain circumstances, the only mark of a gentleman. If the spirit of duelling is right, then Satan is the greatest gentleman known.

2. *Duelling is Cowardly.*—The duellist may have bravery; but it must be that of a very low order. He may have courage; but it is that of a maniac. If discretion is any part of valor, he has none of it. But the duellist is a moral coward. He is afraid to do right. He has not that magnanimity that stands firmly erect against the tide of public feeling. He succumbs to the opinions of others, and does servile homage at the shrine of wickedness. He challenges—he accepts a challenge—he fights—he kills—he is killed, just because if he does not, some fool may say, he is a coward! Thus for fear of being called a coward, he becomes one.

3. *Duelling is Murder.*—It is a violation of the command—"Thou shalt not kill." It cannot fall under the head of exceptions. It is not innocent homicide, not being a matter of self defence. It is not manslaughter; the crime not being perpetrated under the impulse of the moment. The duellist makes a malicious and deliberate attempt upon the life of his enemy. What is this but murder, if he is successful? If he fails, what is it but felony? "Whoever hateth his brother, is a murderer." "Whoever hateth his brother, is a murderer."

4. *Duelling is Suicide.*—It is as much so as if the cuts his own throat or blows out his own brains. If he is victorious, he is in the same category with the man who is caught in the act of killing himself, and is arrested. If he fails, he goes to the bar of God to answer for voluntarily procuring his own death. He intrudes into his Maker's presence. He comes unbidden. He has usurped the prerogative of God, and set bounds to his own existence. God will say to his guilty spirit—"How comest thou in hither. Depart thou cursed soul into everlasting fire."

5. *But duelling is Disgraceful.*—That code of duelling is an article, is a code of dishonor. Nothing can be farther from the character of a gentleman than duelling. If it is honorable to fight a duel, it is honorable to do wrong; it is honorable to wallow in the slough of vice; it is honorable to cherish malice, to be destitute of moral courage, to do murder, and to commit suicide; it is honorable to insult God, and despise the teachings of his blessed word!

It is said that when John Q. Adams received a note from a man, to whom he had given offence, requesting a settlement of the difficulty, according to that code of honor, by which gentlemen were governed, he replied, that according to that code, he was not a gentleman. Adams was a Christian; and this reply was in keeping with the character of a Christian. He was governed by the code of duty. The code of honor to which the other referred, was the offspring of depravity, but the code of honor to which he subscribed, was an emanation of Divine goodness and wisdom. The little pitiable character that challenged Adams has gone; his name has rotted; his deeds have long since been involved in merited oblivion, while Adams will be had in everlasting remembrance.

A FRIEND.

JANUARY 14th, 1855.

STATE TAXES.—We have just printed a number of blanks for the Comptroller of State, to be sent to the different clerks to make their returns on; and the following abstract of articles taxed, with the amount of taxes on them, will probably be interesting to tax payers.

On each \$100 worth of land or town property, 12 cents; on each poll 40 cents; on interest received, and on dividends and profits in stocks, 3 per cent; on lawyers, doctors, &c., with salary or income of \$500 a year, \$3 each; on ditto of \$1000, \$5 each; on ditto of \$1500, \$7 each; on ditto of \$2000, \$12 each; on ditto of \$2500, \$17 each; on ditto of \$3000 or over, \$22 each; on mortgages, &c., \$1 each; on stables and jacks, \$5, or over, \$1 price per season; on capital in negro trade, 25 cts per \$100; on capital in any other species of trade, 10 cts per \$100; on marriage licenses, \$1 each; on toll gates and bridges, \$10 each; on gates across highways, \$3 each; on ferries, five times the highest toll; on pistols and bowie knives, \$1 each; on dirks and canes, 50 cts each; on gold watches, \$1 each; on silver watches, 25 cts each; on harps, \$2 each; on pianos, \$1 each; on value of plate and jewelry, one per cent; on playing cards, 25 cts per pack; on pleasure carriages of the value of \$50, fifty cents; of the value of \$100, \$1; of the value of \$200, \$2; of the value of \$300, \$3; of the value of \$400 or over, \$4.—*Raleigh Standard.*

A SPLENDID FEAT.—On Sunday, as a runaway horse, with the detached shafts of a sleigh dangling at his heels, was speeding down Broadway at a tremendous pace, an omnibus sleigh turned into Broadway from Bleeker street, directly in front of the frightened animal. Go around it he could not, and to check his speed in time to prevent collision was equally impossible, and it seemed almost inevitable that injury to the life and limbs of the crowded passengers would ensue, when lo! the animal, without checking his speed, plunged forward, and with one tremendous leap threw himself and the shafts clean and clear over the sleigh, passengers and all, without the slightest injury to any one. On landing on the other side, he slipped, and was laid floundering on his back. He soon recovered his legs, however, and pursued the even tenor of his way. When the number of persons in the sleigh is considered there being twelve ladies and fifteen gentlemen, it seems miraculous that no one was hurt.—*New York Sun.*

SINGULAR.—Gun barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardston battle, in Vermont, some of which, after being buried more than seventy years, contain cartridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

ONE OF THE CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.—A divorce was recently granted by one of the courts of Indiana, where the only allegation against the defendant was that he had cold feet.

President Pierce and the People.

A Know Nothing paper last week observed, that Alabama had endorsed President Pierce, and asks, "Who will follow?" We answer, Tennessee has already followed, Georgia has followed, South Carolina has followed, so far as her leading statesmen and public journals can speak of her; and every Southern State will soon follow; nor will the tide of public opinion in favor of the President be confined to the South. Maine and N. Hampshire will soon follow; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin will follow; and the friends of the Constitution and the Union in every part of the United States will rally, and stand by the President in his bold and patriotic endeavors to defend the Constitution and preserve the Union. The patriotic message of President Pierce has already produced, and is producing, a wonderful change in public opinion. Men who had almost given up all hopes of the Republic, have taken courage, and resolved to stand by President Pierce, and make one more bold and determined effort to save the country. These feelings and determinations have not been confined to the politicians by any means; it is the sentiment of the people. We believe we cannot be mistaken in the feeling in Georgia; and if not, that feeling is every where in favor of re-electing our patriotic President; if he cannot save the ship of State, no other man can.—We want no better standard-bearer than our present Chief Magistrate, and no better political platform than his last message. Thousands of men in Georgia have discovered that they have never done President Pierce justice; they have been deceived by wicked and designing men, but they can deceive them no longer; the people will take this matter in their own hands, and will, as far as they can, repair the injustice they have done, and woe be to the demagogues that shall try to deceive them again.—*Milledgeville (Ga.) Union.*

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER ON WILD DUCKS.—Several sportsmen left this city last Thursday on a ducking expedition, and after traveling a few miles down the river, came to the mouth of a creek, where the water formed a circle of seventy or eighty yards and was not covered with ice. In this hole was a large number of ducks, and the hunters, on seeing them, let loose with their double barrels and killed several, but to their surprise the remaining ones did not fly. They again loaded up, banged away, each man killing his bird, but the live ones still refusing to fly, they then undertook to discover the cause of their gentleness, supposing that by possibility they were tame, when on closely examining one of the dead bipeds they found that its wing feathers were so completely loaded with ice that the poor things could neither fly nor dive. Feeling no disposition to butcher "hobbled" ducks, and finding the weather too severe to remain in it a great while, they gathered up about twenty of the slain, and made tracks for home, each declaring that they had never felt such weather before in all their lives.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

MR. GREELY IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter writer tells the following, in speaking of the presence of Philosopher Greeley at the Federal Capital:

A trio of Irish servants were busy talking politics in the corner of the reading room, (Irish servants are great politicians here,) when one of them suddenly exclaimed: "Be jabbers, boys, an' there's old Greeley!" "Where?" exclaimed his companions, with as much interest in their looks as they would naturally exhibit on being told that St. Patrick or Bishop Hughes was before them.

"Standin' yon by the table talkin' wid the tall gentleman." The Hibernian gazed curiously and intently at Horace for an instant, when the youngest of them, apparently a late importation, with wonder in his voice, observed: "Sure an' he's a white man!"

"Av course he's a white man," said the first speaker, in a patronizing tone, as though Horace and he were the greatest of cronies.

"Well, be my soul, I've been deceived in the cold fellow entirely," continued the other, "I thought he was a nigger."

JONAH OCTONE.—The Petersburg Express fishes up the following paragraph from a paper published in 1797:

"On a passage to Jamaica, with troops on board, a little boy who was a piper, sitting on the gun-wale, by a sudden roll of the ship fell overboard and was directly swallowed by a shark. A hook was baited with a piece of beef and thrown over the stern; which was seized by the shark, and he was presently hauled on board. On opening his belly, the boy was found snugly seated between two ribs, and, unconcerned, playing a tune on his fife."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—According to a list of revolutionary soldiers, who died in 1855, published in the National Intelligencer, it appears that illustrious band continues to diminish slowly. There are seventy names in the list, though the Intelligencer thinks it probable that all who have died are not included in it. The number remaining is, we think, about seven hundred.

DEEP SNOW.—A great quantity of snow has recently fallen in the western part of New York. It is thought to average throughout the State, from two to four feet. In Chattanooga county, the snow is said to be three feet on a level, and in Lewis county about four and a half feet.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.—The first railroad in California is in process of construction, and eighteen miles of track have been laid at the date of the last mail steamer's departure from San Francisco. The road is called the Sacramento valley. Four miles of track only are required to be laid to complete it to its temporary upper terminus. Several other lines to various places have been projected.

MISSIONS IN CEYLON.—In 1816 the American board of missions commenced their operations in Ceylon. They labored long, but with discouraging results, until within a few years. There are now connected with the various Protestant missions in that land 81 churches, embracing 3,300 members and 18,000 stated attendants.

Married.

In this place, on yesterday, by Rev. Dr. Chapman, Mr. JOSEPH R. OSBORNE and Miss PENZLORE TWITTY, both of this town.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE POOR.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes that hogs which, at the commencement of the season, sold at \$7 per cwt., have declined to \$5 15, at which price sales have been made. Flour is plenty at \$7 per barrel. The Boston Chronicle says:

"Provisions are going down. The good time coming" is, in some respects, about at hand. Flour is receding in price, even at this time of the year, and the prices at which many standard groceries have been held are no longer tenable. In the article of pork the price has rapidly declined within a week; at Brighton market last week the owner of a large lot of good hogs could not get an offer of 7 cents, though a week or two before they sold rapidly at 8 1-4 and 9 cents. We trust this decline in the price of the main supports of life will continue until a good meal of victuals will be within the reasonable reach of each and all."

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclova Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1855.—tf.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the New York Store, on Saturday 2nd February, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., all my household and kitchen furniture, comprising

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, WARDROBE,

BOOK CASE, CHAIRS, TABLES,

A FIRST RATE COOKING STOVE,

And many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale.—For sums less than \$10, cash; for that amount and upwards a credit of 6 months will be given.

T. G. MASSIE.

January 31, 1855.

BEAN'S STATION FOR SALE!

Pursuant to a decree of the Honorable Chancery Court at Rutledge, I will, on the 1st and 2d days of February next, sell at Bean's Station, to the highest bidder, on credit of one and two years, with interest from date, all the Real Estate of Thomas Whiteside, deceased, in Grainger county.

The well known and very desirable property known as Bean's Station is situated in a central part of East Tennessee, at a convenient distance from the grounds selected for the Bean's Station Depot on the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Road.

and at the crossing of the great Stock Road from Kentucky to South Carolina, and the main thoroughfare through East Tennessee to Virginia. Its natural advantages for the building up of a flourishing inland town, are superior to those of any village in this part of the State. The Bean's Station tract proper consists of

280 ACRES,

and will be first offered as a whole, to purchasers who may desire to own the entire estate or to speculate in town lots. It will then be offered in lots of convenient size and if the aggregate of the sale does not exceed the bid at which the whole was struck off the bidder for the whole gets the property. There is also in the immediate vicinity more than

1000 Acres Woodland,

which will be sold at the same time, and upon the same terms, in lots to suit purchasers.

For further particulars address

T. W. TURLEY,

Rutledge, Tenn.

January 10, 1855.

Five Cents Reward.

Left me on the 22d day of December last, a bound boy, named FRANCIS A. JUSTICE, aged about 17 years, heavy built, blue eyes, and brown hair. He had on a new suit of janes, new boots and hat. The public are cautioned against harboring said boy. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, to any one who will deliver him to me.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, Jan. 17, 1855.

\$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION, By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGO, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stands charged with the homicide of one Tobias Taylor, Jr. of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that the said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION: Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 18 years old, about 5 1-2 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair, cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bold appearance and quick spoken. Fled to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given, under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

THOS. BRAGO.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary.

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of *Physic*, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare—I need it.

J. D. BOYD.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT OF CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and trowsers.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.

Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE**Mutual Insurance Company.**

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure. Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life.—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company. Has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. Candler, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than have previously been sold.

By the use of these MILLS, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that. Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,

Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

AN Installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company, is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. G. MASSIE, Sec.

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intention to make their mark in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch. Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1855. 3y

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE RAILROAD is coming and actually is in progress, and will pass directly through the town of Columbus, Polk county, North Carolina, from Spartanburg to Tennessee, and the Commissioners appointed by Court to sell the remainder of lots, offer for sale on Wednesday, 2d of January, 1856, 29 LOTS, some fronting the public square.

Terms of sale:—One two and three years, note and security.

The Treasurer of public buildings is also prepared to make contracts for the erection of a fine Court House and Jail. The plan and specifications can be seen by calling on WM. S. MILLS, Treasurer.

WM. S. MILLS,
J. STARK SMITH,
JOHN WALKER,
A. E. MILLER,
J. L. WARD.

Commissioners.

The contract for public buildings will be made on the same day.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Baring at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached muslin; de lains; worsted plaids; merinos; alpaca; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimere; vestings; Ken jans; tweeds; kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; hosiery; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigers; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand; consisting of: boots of all kinds; ladies' boots; gaiters; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigers; and perfumery of every description.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "just suited to their mind" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway heaver! Palm leaf, straw, leather, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—everything!

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chisels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears; pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; brick bats; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barrows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of: pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sackcoats and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to ten dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, tops, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their OLD STAND, a heavy assortment of spring and summer GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a Little Lower, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, one and all, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with CASH, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Triumph of the Gospel.

"Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."—Daniel xii, 21.

Where rolls the stormy billows
Along the troubled deep;
Where verdant prairie pillows
The sunbeams as they sleep;
Where hills with heaven are blending;
Where spreads the dreary waste;
Where torrents are descending;
The Gospel heralds haste.

Where perfume breathing flowers
Shed fragrance on the gale,
That sweeps through rose bowers,
Of sunny Persia's vale;
Where o'er the snow-capped mountains
Swells China's busy hum;
Where flow those olden fountains,
The glad tidings come.

The forest dark is hushing
The murmur of the blast,
While melodies are gushing
Unknown in ages past;
And softly, sweetly stealing
Upon the desert air,
The Sabbath bells are pealing,
To wake the voice of prayer.

Old Grecian temples hoary,
Decay'd with vanished time,
Shrines famed in song and story
Reverberate the chim;
And louder, louder swelling,
It sweeps o'er Africa's shore,
With gentle music quelling
The lion's angry roar.

Lord! in Thy mercy speeding,
Thy chosen heralds guide,
That they, in triumph leading
Thy people scattered wide,
From every clime and nation
May gather them in one,
Till earth with adoration
Hails the Eternal Son.

Till in each mortal dwelling,
As in thy realms above,
High songs of praise are swelling,
To hymn redeeming love!
Till every home an altar
Where holy hearts are set free
In service never falter—
Unchanged in love to Thee!

The Drunkard's Wife.

It was midnight; but still Alice Lee paced to and fro the spacious apartment. There, upon her couch, lay her babe, sleeping peacefully; it smiled in its sleep, and whispered "papa." How Alice envied that sleep. "If I could but forget and rest so! Oh! welcome death, if with it will come oblivion!"

She went to the window. The stars were shining quietly upon the waters below. The sight seemed to calm her fevered soul, and she murmured: "Oh, why does not come? James it was not thus you would treat your Alice, in the youth of our wedded love. You promised to love, cherish and protect; how strangely you have forgotten your vows! You took me to your bosom, and said: 'If ever I cease to love you, Alice, may I cease to breathe, or my heart cease to know happiness—yet, to-night all those vows are forgotten; his Alice is alone; and James is—.' She closed her eyes as though to shut out the vision.

"Let me not judge him harshly—wilt thou not protect him, Oh! my Father?" She went and bent over her child. Oh, God! and she fell upon her knees; "wilt thou take my babe thus, in her innocence and purity, or save her from the dreadful fate of living to know she has outlived love?"

The clock struck one.
Hark! was that not a step? Nay, 'tis but the wind! I wish, and yet I dread for him to come. Oh, wine, how many wives fear thee—how many happy homes hast thou blasted—and Oh! how many hearts hast thou sent bursting to the grave! How many women hast thou made widows, and children orphans. How many groan beneath thy withering curse!

The clock struck two.
"Four years ago, this very night, I was a light-headed maiden, and in my father's house; it was then I first saw James. How handsome and happy he looked. From that hour I loved him. How sweet were the emotions of happiness when I first heard he loved me!

"I did not dream then, that love would ever grow cold, or fond hearts tire. Youth's dreams, how bright! how sweet! and how quickly gone!

"I could hardly realize that I was to be ever near him, at noon, at night; and the first year of our wedded life was full of happiness. But in the midst of it the tempter came, and with his winning smiles drew my James away; made him forget that he had a young wife who lived in his love, and in the light of his smile. The coils were wound slowly, but oh how surely, round his heart. He turned from his wife who loved him so madly; who would have given her life to save him—from the babe he gave life—and to forget them for the wine-cup and gaming table. But I will not blame thee, James, no—although thy arm has been uplifted against thy unoffending wife, and worse than fatherless babe; altho' thou art sunk deep in misery and guilt, I love thee yet."

The clock struck three.
"And yet he comes not! How slowly time passes! It takes sixty of those little seconds to make one minute, as many minutes to make an hour, and—Oh! how many of those long hours do we have to live!—The heart—will it never break! it can be full of misery, and yet beat on, every joyous hope may be crushed, all light of the future shut out, and yet move on, just as though it were young and happy."

The clock struck four.
The wife sank, exhausted, on her bed, but that fitful slumber was broken by the sound of many feet. They hurried along the passage, into the chamber, and laid James Sherdon on his bed. There was a wound in his side, and the warm blood was gushing from it. She cast herself upon his body, and called his name again and again, but he answered not. His lips had parted for the last time, with words for her. In a drunken brawl he had been stabbed; and, while his fond wife had been watching and praying for his return, he had died.

A wife was made a widow, and a child an orphan, but—'tis a common story.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 31, 1856.

MR. CYRUS C. WEATHERS, of Dallas, Gaston county, is our authorized Agent for Gaston and the adjoining counties.

PARTIES—CONTRASTS.

The Washington Sentinel draws a striking picture of Parties, as marshalled upon the floor of the House of Representatives. It is known to the whole country that the Democratic party, after binding itself by the most stringent tests and refusing to compromise away any of its principles, took as its candidate for Speaker the gentleman who, more than any one else, was identified with the great measure of the last Congress—the Nebraska-Kansas bill. It thus not only determined to declare its approbation of, and adherence to, that bill, but it went further, and doubly emphasised its commitment to it by taking as its standard bearer the gallant Democrat from Illinois, who piloted the bill thro' the House of Representatives. The Democratic party is firmly cemented and altogether harmonious.

When we look from that party to the members of the Know Nothing order, we are struck with an impressive contrast. Instead of one, there are two Know Nothing parties. Instead of one candidate, there are two candidates; instead of one creed and one platform, there are two creeds and two platforms.

When we look, again, from the Know Nothings to the Free-soil party, we behold another contrast. That party presents as complete and harmonized a jumble of contraries and antagonisms as could well be imagined. It is made up of men who were once Democrats, of men who were once Whigs, and indeed, of men who have been every thing by turns. But harmonized by one common instinct into one firm brotherhood, they declare their principles and sustain their candidate. We hear sometimes of sound and unsound Democrats, of sound and unsound Whigs, of sound and unsound Know Nothings, but no one ever hears of the same distinction being taken in respect to Black Republicans. Abolitionism is their animating, vital principle.

In brief—the Black Republican party is an unconstitutional anti-slavery party. But they have one virtue, and that is, they hang together. Of the few Whigs left as memorials of a once great and triumphant party, some act with one party, some with other parties. The Know Nothings are split and divided into two or three separate parties, and hold, some pro slavery, some anti slavery opinions. They cannot agree.

The only party that is thoroughly conservative and constitutional—that has a perfect platform in which all agree, and that votes to a man for one candidate—is the Democratic party. Its position before the country is proud and prominent.

"The Examiner," just started in Columbia, S. C., by W. B. Johnson, Esq., is a number one journal. Straight as a shingle, and sound as a dollar. Success attend it.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This excellent monthly for February is on our table, filled as usual with the intellectual, the chaste, and the beautiful. If the ladies who do not take this work could only get a peep at this number we imagine they would subscribe in double quick time. Our's is not to lend, as a matter of course.

"The Holly-Tree Inn," a Christmas and New Year's Story for 1856, by Charles Dickens. Such is the title of a readable book sent us the other day by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. The productions of Dickens have given him a world wide reputation. Enclose 12-2 cts. to Mr. Peterson and get the book.

We have a new paper from Shelby, called the Cleaveland Times, by Messrs. A. P. & J. E. Newson, who make a very neat bow to the public. The Times will be the organ of no party, but it says: "Should Know Nothingism, the last and lowest political folly ever invented, obtrude itself upon the notice of the 'Times,' it will receive the contempt or the denunciation it merits."

TRUE CHARITY.—Isaac S. Tuttle, a prominent citizen of Augusta, Georgia, who died there recently, left the sum of \$50,000, to be used for the benefit of the Augusta Orphan Asylum.

At Santa Fe, by the last advices, water was seventy cents a gallon in consequence of a severe drought.

A Telling Speech.

One of the most pointed and telling speeches yet delivered in the present House of Representatives, is that of Mr. Caruthers, of Missouri, on the 9th inst. Mr. Caruthers is an old Henry Clay Whig. He gives his reasons why he could not vote for Mr. Fuller for Speaker. Among other things, he says:

"I desire to state at this time, and in the present connexion, in order that what I may remark may go out with the observations of my colleague and friend—and I am proud to call him such—the reasons why I have not, do not, and never will, vote for the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Henry M. Fuller.] I could not vote for Mr. Fuller—and I believe that we are allowed to call members by their proper names before the organization—because, while a member of the last Congress, I knew, and now remember, that throughout the Kansas-Nebraska fight, in every stage of that trying contest, his predecessor, the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright stood fast by us—one of us; and, sir, before I had cast a vote I found that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] had come here as his successor from a Democratic district, and because of his triumph over Mr. Wright in consequence of his vote on the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the last session. I could not vote for him, then, on the first vote. When the first vote was taken, I watched its progress, because many of the gentlemen with whom I was previously associated were disposed to vote for Mr. Fuller. In that very first vote, when we were casting our votes for the purpose of making up a record, and when he had the entire House from which to select, I saw that gentleman throw his suffrage for Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. I remembered then that at the last Congress Mr. Pennington had voted to suspend the rules with a view of affording Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, an opportunity to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law.

When Mr. Fuller could take a northern or a southern man—when he could select a conservative man for whom to cast his vote—I saw him vote for a man who had been in favor of allowing the privilege to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive law. I could not vote for him. Mr. Pennington, on that vote, voted for Campbell, of Ohio, a gentleman by-the-by, for whom I entertain, as he knows, the most profound respect personally, but whom I regard as the embodiment of northern sentiment on the slavery question. Another vote was had. Mr. Fuller voted for Mr. Pennington; and Mr. Pennington, on the third vote, voted for Banks, of Massachusetts, who is not only the embodiment of free-soil democracy, but it seems, also of northern Americanism and of ultra northern republicanism. Mr. Pennington voted for Mr. Banks upon that ballot, and Mr. Fuller voted for Mr. Pennington after he had voted for Mr. Banks, and for sixteen times. I sat in my seat and saw Mr. Fuller, after Mr. Pennington had voted for Mr. Campbell and Mr. Banks, cast his vote sixteen times for Pennington. Could I, sir, as true to the principles of the Nebraska bill, upon which I was elected—as true to the State to which I owe allegiance—as true to the constituents who sent me here upon the Nebraska issue—could I vote for a man with such a record as that?"

Mr. Caruthers then thanks Mr. Fuller for his late avowals on the slavery question, and does him full justice in that respect; but he cannot support a man with such antecedents for Speaker, and has, therefore, voted uniformly for Mr. Richardson. In the course of his speech he is interrogated by Mr. Cox, K. N., of Kentucky; and Mr. Caruthers replies as follows:

"I was very unfortunate in my remarks, if I may judge of it by the manner in which the gentleman from Kentucky understood me. He asks me why it was that I, elected as a Whig, had voted for a Democratic candidate for Speaker upon the first ballot? In that connexion, I understood him to ask me why I had not voted for his distinguished colleague [Mr. Marshall]. I reply to him that I could be under no obligation, as a Whig, to vote for his distinguished colleague, for he endorsed a platform which expressly repudiated not only the Democratic party, but the Whig party. I could be under no obligation to vote for him, as this American party was founded on the ruin of both the others. The idea of the language, which I have not before me, is, that the party is established upon the corruption of both. [I am corrected, Mr. Clerk, by some gentleman near me. I am informed that the language is, that the American party was established upon the ruin of both parties, and both were ruined by their corruptions. [Laughter.]

Now to the question of the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Cox.] He asks me how I, professing to be a Whig, could do so and so. There he touches me. I have been a Whig from my boyhood; and I tell that gentleman that, when I first became an aspirant for political station in the district which I have the honor to represent, that district was Democratic by four thousand majority; and I tell him, as my people well know, that in all the contests in my district I never abated one particle of my Whig devotion; and I never went into the political field to engage in a fight but what I carried the Whig banner openly, and proclaimed my love for its principles. I came here, then, as a Whig.

The gentleman asks me where the Whig party is. I might tell him there was one Pythagoras, who entertained the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and that when the Whig party died the soul of that party went into the present Democratic party. [Great laughter.] I saw during the last summer a great field of fight opened, and we were calm lookers on. I looked over the whole field then for a Whig banner. I looked to gallant, glorious Tennessee. I saw no Whig banner there. In that canvass for governor there was no Whig candidate—no man carrying the Whig colors. Casting my eyes from Tennessee, I looked over to the State from which the gentleman himself hails—to noble, reverend Kentucky. What did I see there? The old banner under which I had rallied from the days of my childhood, and which had ever been borne aloft by her gallant son—where was it? It was trailing ingloriously. And when you had laid down that banner upon the grave of Clay, could I believe that the Whig party still existed? Sir, I did not believe it. If you could take down that banner, and fold it quietly over the grave of that immortal patriot and statesman—the first

statesman of his times, the most eloquent man of any age, and the greatest party leader of all the world—and he could rest well under it, could I believe that the Whig party was still alive?"

It is stated that resolutions have been adopted in nearly every county in Indiana, where Democratic Conventions have been held, recommending the Hon. Jesse D. Bright as their first choice for the Presidency.

Indian Troubles in Oregon.

We have dates from Portland, Oregon, to the 15th of December. We take the following from the Oregonian of the 15th December:

We stop the press to say that the steamer Belle has just arrived with startling news.

A battle has been fought by the gallant volunteers of Oregon, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Kelly, near Whitman's Station. The Indians have been badly beaten. Capt. Bennett and others fell in leading the gallant charge. Peu-Peu Mox-mox, the great head chief, has been killed, together with a large number of his warriors. Below will be found Col. Kelly's official report:

CAMP ON WALLA-WALLA RIVER, December 8, 1855.

To W. H. Farrar, Adjutant—Sir: Yesterday morning, as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of the Do Shute river to Whitman's valley, we were attacked by about 400 Indians, with whom we kept up a running fight all day, for a distance of about ten miles along the Walla-Walla river. At dark on yesterday, the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing.

We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brushwood, along the river bank and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed and raged all day. At dark this evening the Indians again withdrew. The number of Indians who fought us has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed 600. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which in all probability will last for some time to come.

I regret to say that yesterday and to day we have lost many brave and gallant men, who fell nobly fighting for their country. The loss of the Indians must be very great, as their killed alone during the two days cannot be less than fifty men.

Among their killed on yesterday was the noted chief of the Walla-Walla valley, the celebrated Peu-Peu Mox-mox. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 5th inst., near his camp on the Touchet, and during the battle yesterday made an effort to escape. On doing so he was killed, together with four others who were made prisoners at the same time, and who attempted to get away. To-morrow, as I said, we expect a renewal of the battle, and I regret to say that we are not in a situation to repel the attack of the Indians with the vigor that is desired. This arises from our scarcity of ammunition and the broken down condition of our horses.

The animals have become so poor and jaded that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the Indians, who are mounted on fleet horses, and can easily escape. We are, therefore, in a measure compelled to act on the defence of our present position, which we are fortifying by making a stockade fort. Our ammunition will be exhausted, I fear, with another day's hard fighting, and unless we can procure a supply from Fort Henrietta, our position will be critical indeed. Of provisions we had only enough for three days, but we expect to get a supply in two or three days. I must insist upon a supply of all kinds being sent forward at once, as I do not intend to abandon the position until the last extremity. By doing so the enemy will be greatly emboldened.

This despatch is written in great haste and is disconnected and exceedingly brief, and I know will be unsatisfactory, but I wish to send the messenger forward immediately, so that he can reach Fort Henrietta by daylight.

Respectfully, &c.
JAS. K. KELLY,
Lieut. Col. Reg. O. M. V.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of copperas, (costing seven cents), dissolved in one quart of water, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smell. For water-closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify those places, as simple green copperas, dissolved; and for sick rooms it may be placed under the bed in any thing which will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other place for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish-markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a very few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse die about the house, and send forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open jar anywhere within "smelling distance," and the cure is sure. I have known a stock of goods which were nearly spoiled by a "skunk" under a store, to be cleaned and restored by simply sprinkling dissolved copperas about the floor.

DEATH OF TOM THUMB'S FATHER.—The father of General Tom Thumb, Mr. Stratton, who resided near Bridgeport, Connecticut, died on Friday evening. His mind had become disordered. It is understood that he had acquired a fortune by the exhibition of the little general, which will now be divided between the widow, the renowned dwarf, and his two married sisters.

A YOUTHFUL COUPLE.—A couple were married in Greenbush, N. Y., last week, whose united ages were one hundred and sixty-two years. Whether they got the consent of their parents is not known.

MURDERS IN CINCINNATI.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette states that there have been 500 murders in Hamilton county, Ohio, within the last fifteen years, and but one man has been hung there for murder during all this time. Hamilton county is that in which Cincinnati is situated.

CATS IN DEMAND AT HIGH PRICES.—The city of Kars, in Asiatic Turkey, was actually starved into submission to the Russians. A letter written before the city surrendered says that a number had perished of hunger, and that cats, to be used as food, were in demand at 100 piastres each.

Execution of three Murderers.

We find in the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier, of Friday, an account of the execution of three murderers—Rice, Driskill and Stocking.—The Courier says:

At ten minutes past two o'clock, this P. M., Stocking, Rice, and Driskill were duly executed by the hands of the Sheriff, Thomas Jefferson Chisom—the first named for the murder of John Rose, and the two latter for the murder of Cephas Fahrenbaugh.

At 12 o'clock they were asked if they were ready for dinner? Rice replied "yes, I am hungry." Driskill said that he wanted "a good old dinner, as it was the last; he didn't want to die hungry." He remarked to Rice, "we'll get supper somewhere else, may be." The dinners were brought in and despatched with great heartiness. After dinner, each of them in turn washed and dressed himself for the final moment. They could not have made their toilet with more deliberation and coolness if they had been going to a frolic.

Driskill, when washing, remarked through the window, near which he was standing, to some one outside, that he was "getting a good ready." In putting on his shirt, Rice discovered that there was a button missing. Driskill told him to sew one on. Rice replied that he hadn't time. Driskill nonchalantly rejoined that there was an hour yet. He complimented Rice with looking "d—d starveling." Rice, as he finished, observed, "well, gentlemen, I reckon there was never a willinger soul to die than I am." Stocking said nothing, but conducted himself (as he did throughout) with great dignity and firmness. The sheriff then proceeded to adjust the fatal ropes. Rice requested that a stool which had been placed for his accommodation on the scaffold, might be removed, and on his request not being immediately complied with, he removed it himself. He then knelt down, inclined his head forward, remarking that he had "seen men hung," by which we understand that he regarded that as the proper position. Driskill, on observing it, said, "Abe, are you going to kneel?" Rice answered "yes." He then turned to Stocking and said, "Stock, which is the easiest way to die—kneel or stand? I want to die the easiest way."

Stocking replied that he should stand, unless he thought there was danger in the rope breaking. The sheriff assured him there was no danger. He therefore stood up, but Driskill knelt. The caps were then drawn over their faces, and at twenty-two and a half minutes after two o'clock the bolt was withdrawn, and the culprits were launched into eternity.

THE BELLE AND THE STUDENT.—At a certain evening party, a young beauty turned to a student who stood near her, and said:

"Cousin John, I understand your eccentric friend L— is here. I have a great curiosity to see him. Do bring him here and introduce him to me."

The student went in search of his friend and at length found him lounging on the sofa.

"Come L—," said he, "my beautiful cousin Catharine wishes to be introduced to you."

"Well, trot her out, John," growled L— with an affected yawn.

John returned to his cousin, and advised her to defer the introduction till a more favorable time, repeating the answer he had received.

The beauty bit her lips, but the next moment she said:

"Well, never fear, I shall insist on being introduced."

After some delay, L— was led up and the ceremony of introduction performed.— Agreeably surprised by the beauty and commanding appearance of Catharine, L— made a profound bow; but instead of returning it, she raised her eyeglass, surveyed him from head to foot, and then waving the back of her hand towards him, drawled out, "Trot him off, John—that's enough."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—There's a good story, and a true one, withal, relative to Mr. Gill, long a reporter for the "Boston Post," and well known as a "fellow of infinite jest." He was reporting a dinner given on the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The dinner was a splendid affair, and everybody was patriotic. Gill, when the excitement was at boiling point, whispered to a friend, one of those gentlemen who are always "happy" in speechmaking, that his father was engaged in the battle of Bunker's Hill. The orator rose, made a brilliant speech—alluded to Gill's father and Gill in the highest terms, and proposed Gill's health, which was drunk with the usual honors, and one or two more. There were loud shouts of "Gill," "Gill," and he made a speech, returned thanks in the usual manner and said:—"But my learned friend omitted one fact, an important fact, of which he might have been unaware. My father was in the battle of Bunker Hill, but he unfortunately fought on the British side!" There was not quite so much enthusiasm after that, and Gill was not indulged in speeches since.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE.—A Mrs. Lucinda Thompson recently obtained a bill of divorce from her husband, in Crawford county (Ohio) Common Pleas, at 8 P. M. At 10 o'clock, the same evening, she was married to a Mr. Talcott, in the presence of the Court and bar. They have a "fast" way of doing business in Crawford.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—We learn from a private source that a man by the name of Marlow was frozen to death at Newberry C. H. on the 3d inst. He leaves a wife and two children, who are now in England. He was employed in the machine shop in Newberry. His remains were decently interred on the day after his death.—Carolina Times.

Mrs. John Hawkins, of Northampton Co., N. C., died recently from eating too much snow! A North Carolina contemporary thinks if she had not eaten it raw it would not have disagreed with her.

"NEWS FROM ENGLAND."—A late London paper informs its readers that the "Nebraska territory of the United States is a tract of several million of acres, lately purchased by the Americans from the Mosquito King!"

It is stated that the Imperial princesses of Russia have sold their diamonds and paid the amount received for them into the State.

Calendar for 1856.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'RY	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
FEB'RY	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
MARCH	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
APRIL	27	28	29	30	31		
MAY	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
JUNE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JULY	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
AUGUST	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
SEPTEMBER	31						
OCTOBER							
NOVEMBER							
DECEMBER							

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M T, Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barrett W A, Brown M G, Barrington Charles, Burnett A J, Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G G, Cantwell & Eperson, Calhoun B C, Campbell Jesse, Chilton Wm, Crawford J, Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A T, Dimmick W, Dillingham Miss M A, Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos J, Emerson T.

F—Finley R S, Farrar C D, Fox A, Francis Wm, Fain Wm, Foster London.

G—Gibson Dr D J, Gilmer Mrs A C, Garrison Alexander, Gudgeon Miss Elizabeth, Gudgeon Me Jas, Garner Mrs Wm, Garland Mrs H.

H—Hughes Julia A L, Henderson Robt T, Hyatt S J, Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs A T, Jones Saml C, 2.

K—Kise Jas O, Kellogg A A, Kingsmore A M.

L—Land A J W, Lorange B A, 2, Lisle John, Lounes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo B, 2, Mills J Y, Myren J H, Morgan Wm S, Murray Wm, Moore Green M, McHenry J E, Moore W H, Murray Miss E E.

O—Olney M J, 2.

P—Proffit S T, 2, Pagenstedter Julius, Parker W F, Patty R W, Porter Wm M, Porter Alex, Parrow Wm, Patton R M, Patton A G, Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos C, Roberson Noah, Robbins Thos.

S—Samner John, 2, Small Robt, Stevens Mrs J M, Sittion John G, Stovall John H, Smith Robt, Sweeney S D, Seabrook W A, Stuart Alex, Sorrels W F, Sales Theopiles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J S, Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E, Taylor J J, Thomas Mrs Mary B, 2.

W—Womack Wm T, Woliver William, Whitaker W S, Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M W, Williams A A, Wilkins Mrs Jane E, Walker Mitchell, Watson J W B, Wilson J, Wilson Robt, Walldrop M R, Wright J D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.

BOUNTY LAND.

We take this method of informing those who were engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, and whose claims we have undertaken to prosecute, that by a late decision of the Commissioner of Pensions, their claims will be allowed; and furthermore, that it is not necessary to make out their declarations a second time, the original declarations now on file at Washington, is all sufficient, and the claims will be taken up and allowed in regular order. Do not be imposed upon by those who would persuade you that a new declaration is necessary.

J. M. ISREAL.

I. B. SAWYER.

Jan. 10, 1856.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.